

Fig. 1A

09627632.072800

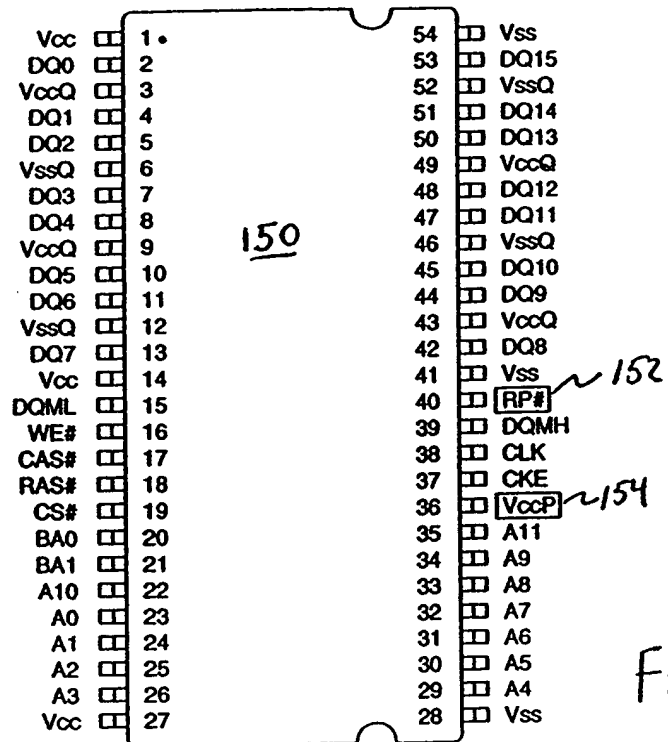
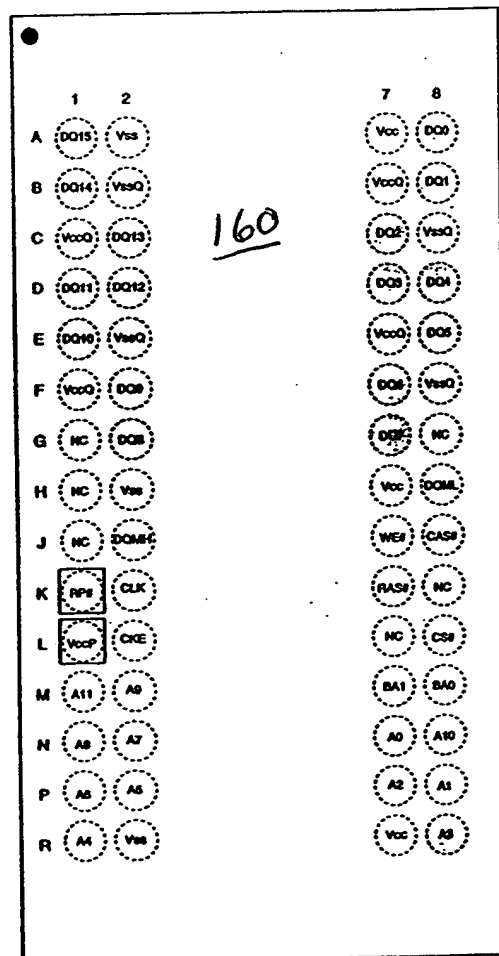


Fig. 1B



00627682-072800

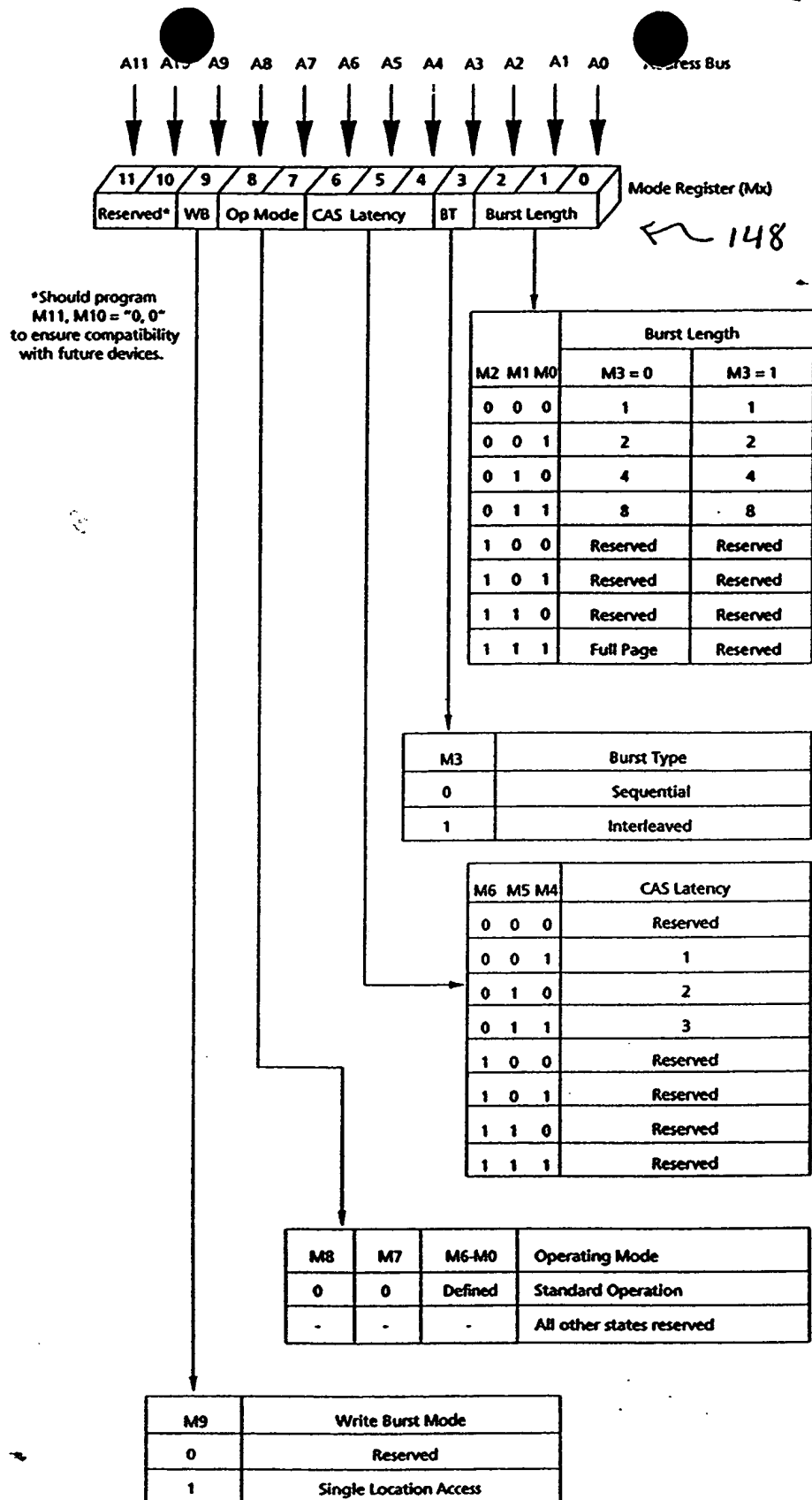


Fig. 2

008270-2892950

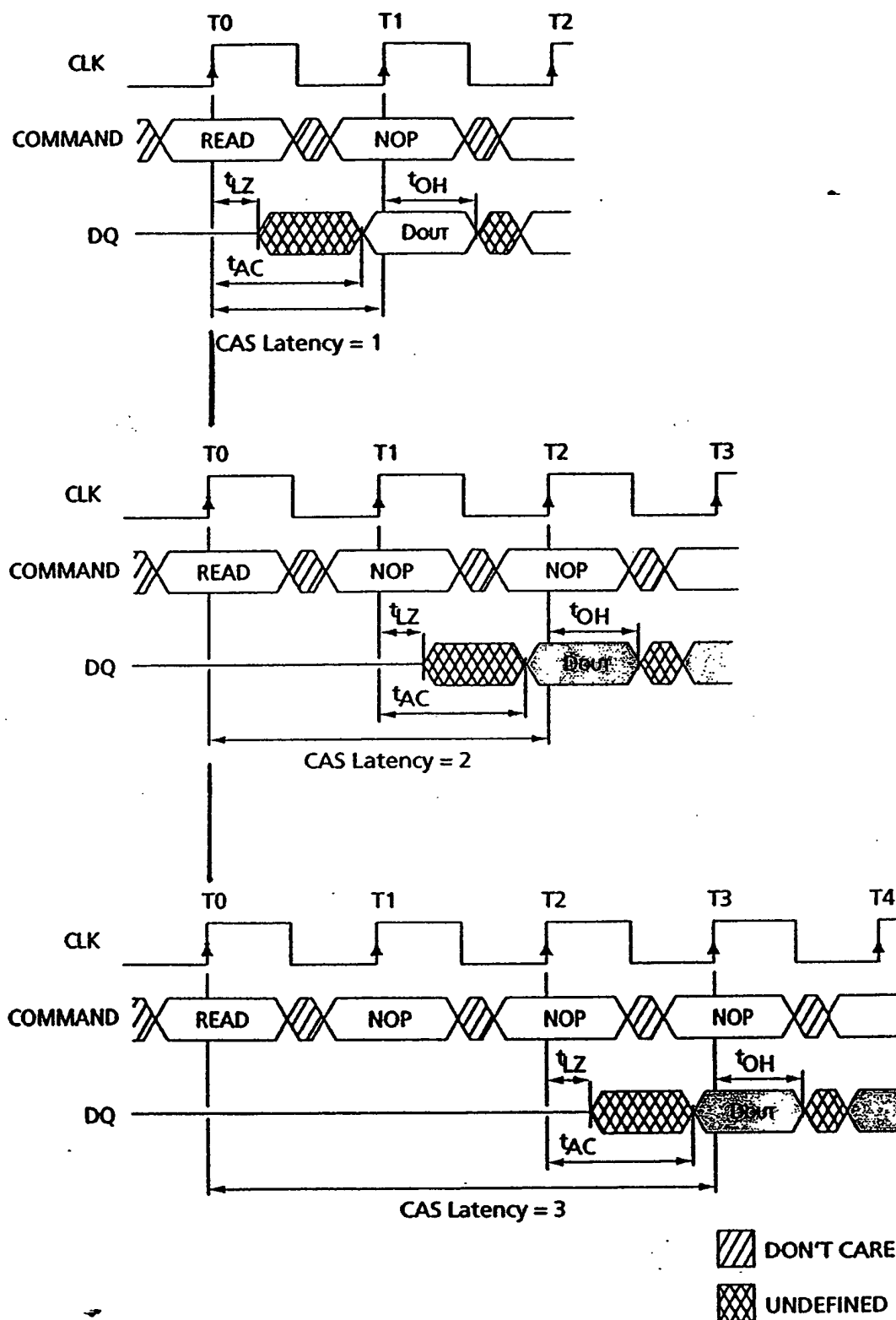


Fig. 3

Timing diagram for a memory access operation. The diagram shows signals CLK, CKE, CS#, RAS#, CAS#, WE#, A0-A11, and BA0, BA1. A vertical dashed line marks the start of the access. A0-A11 is labeled 'ROW ADDRESS' and BA0, BA1 is labeled 'BANK ADDRESS'. A legend indicates that hatched areas represent 'DON'T CARE'.

Fig. 4

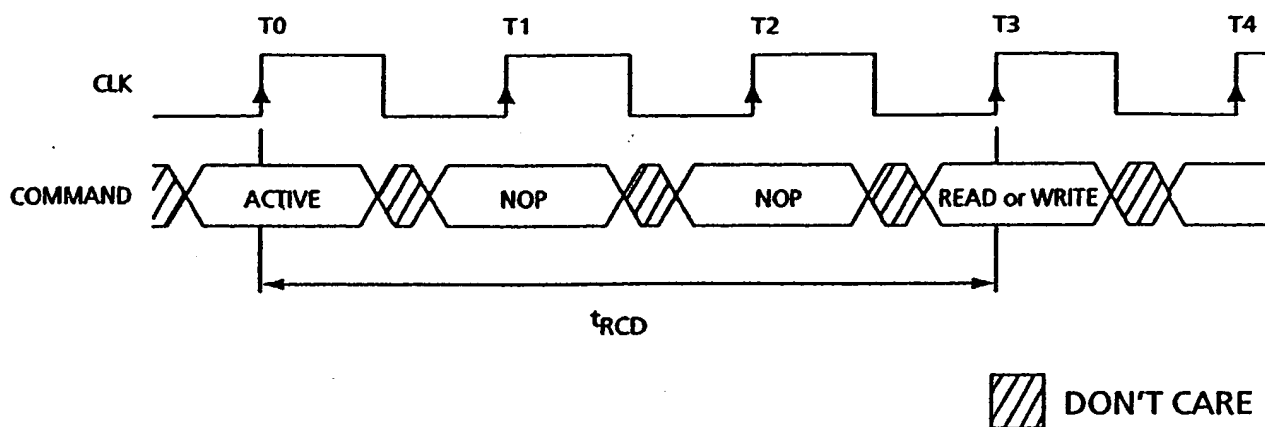


Fig. 5

008270-2892960

003240-2892950

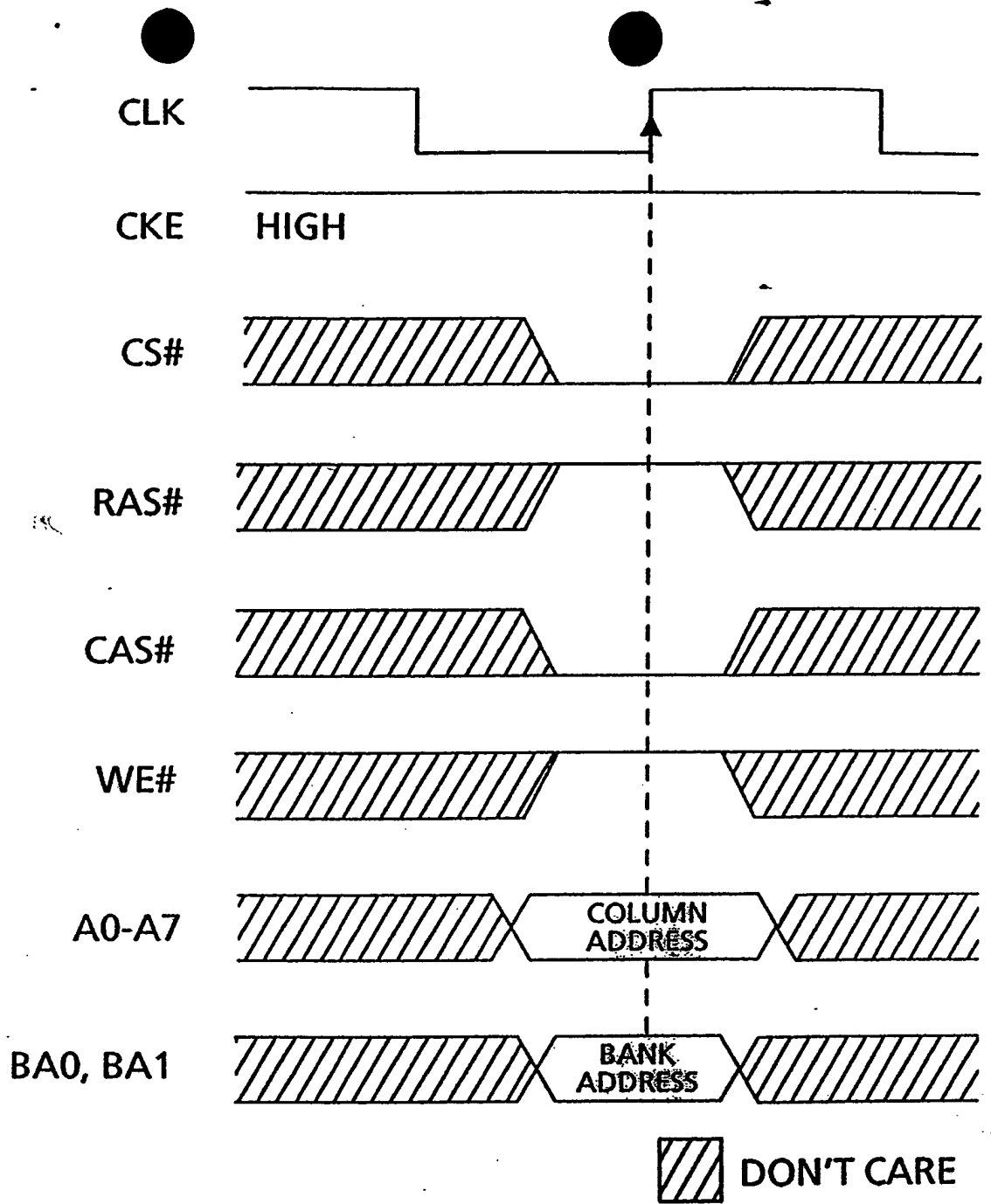


Fig. 6

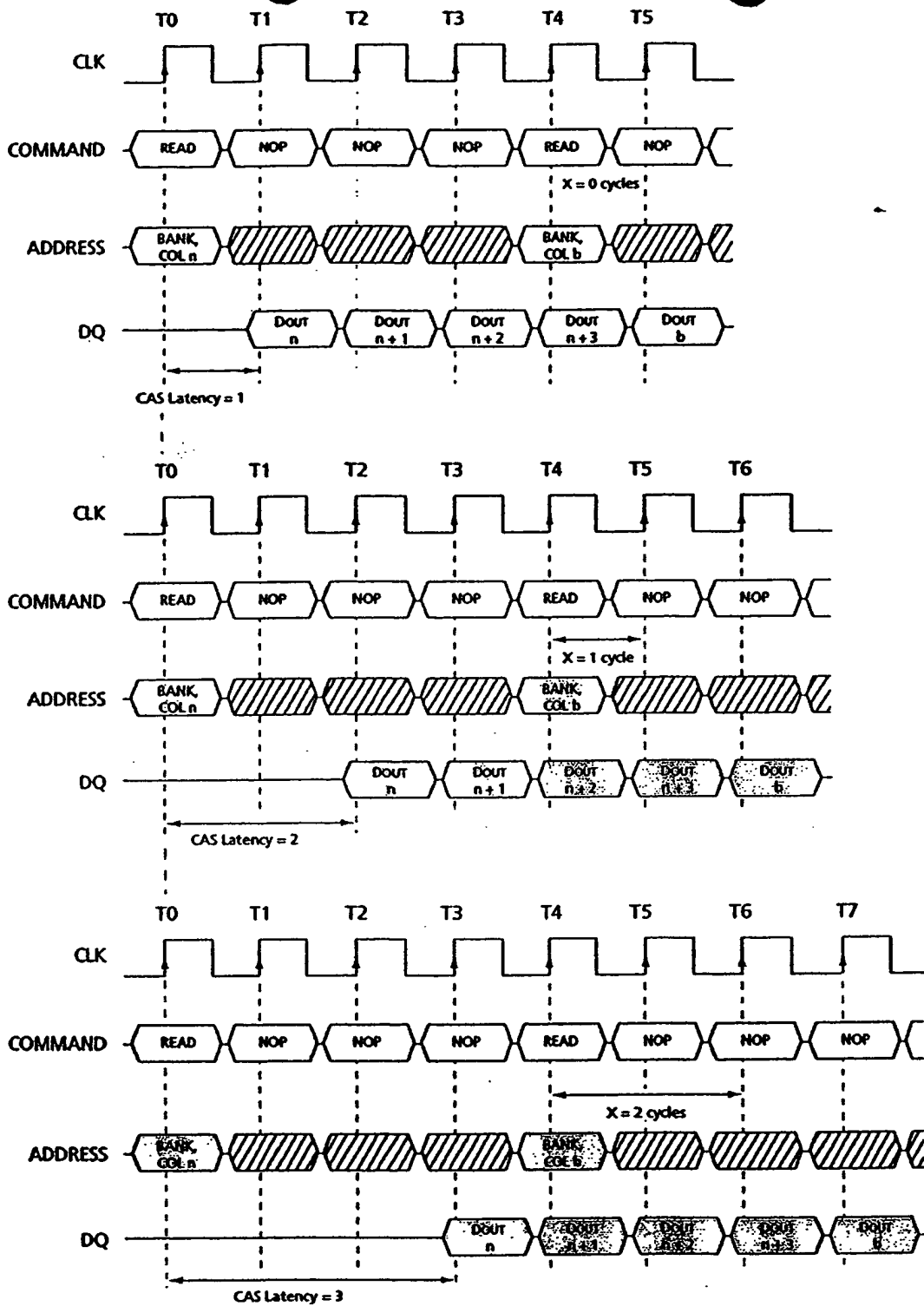
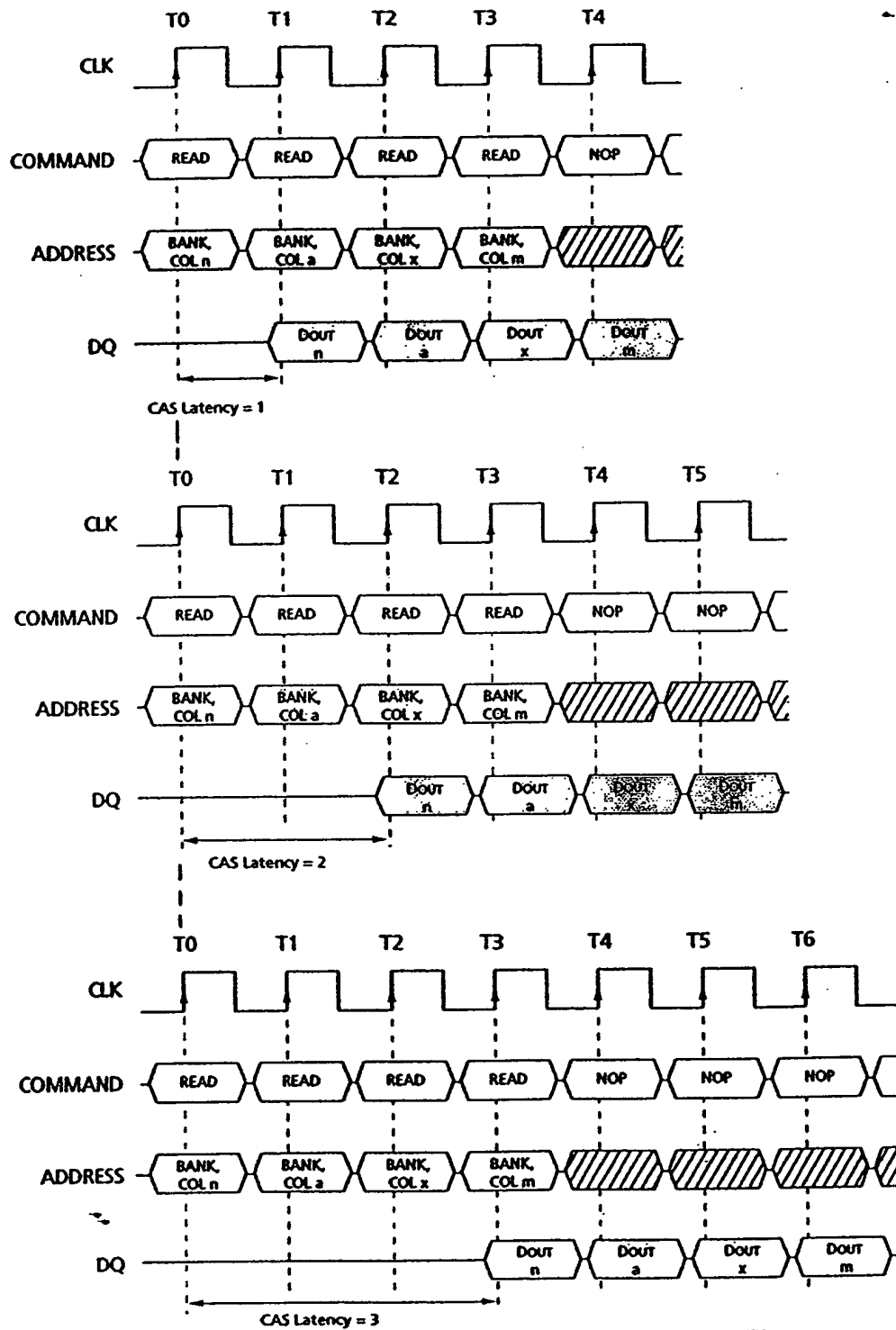


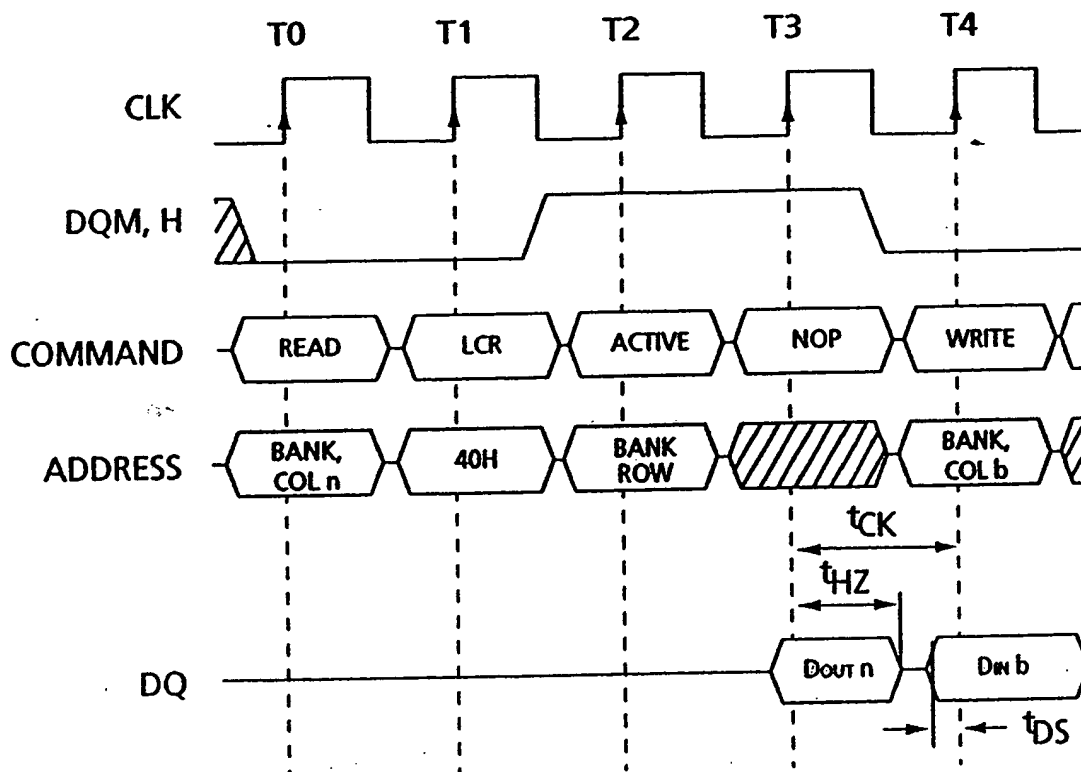
Fig. 7



NOTE: Each READ command may be to either bank. DQM is LOW.

 **DON'T CARE**

Fig. 8

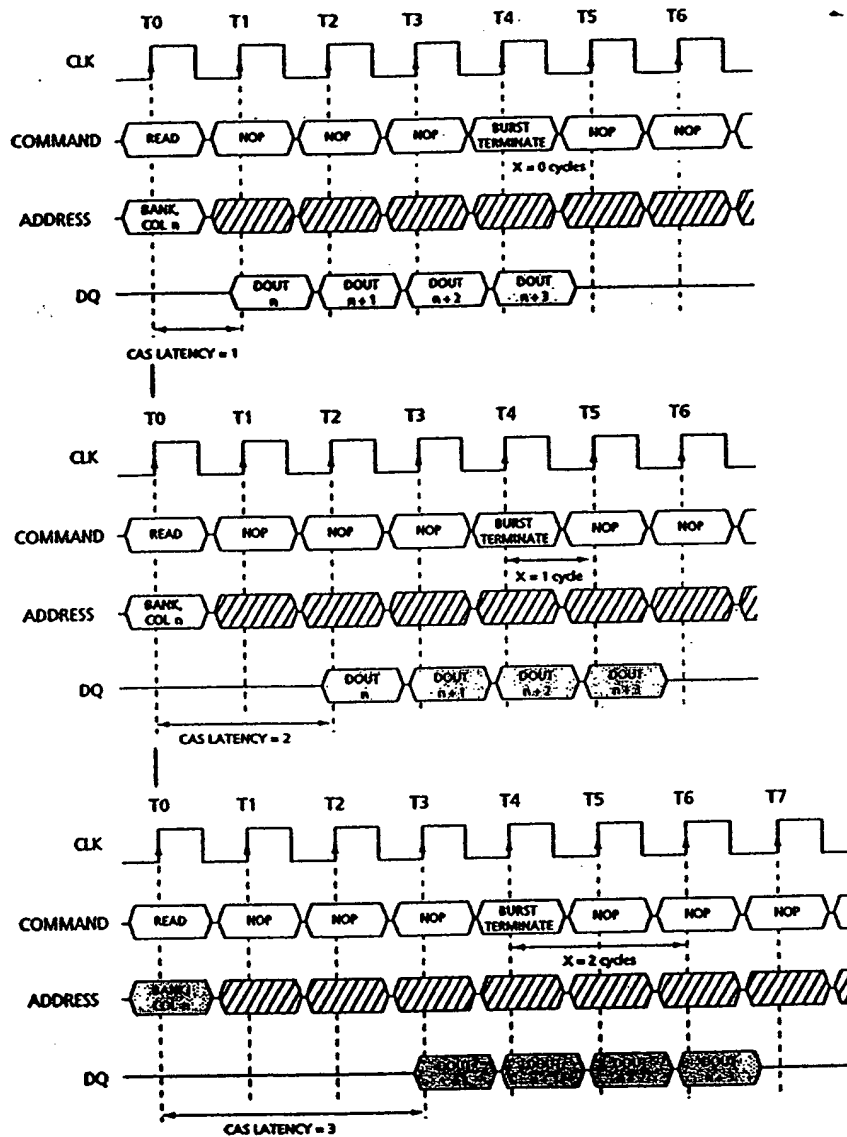


NOTE: A CAS latency of three is used for illustration. The READ command may be to any bank, and the WRITE command may be to any bank. If a CAS latency of one is used, then DQM is not required.

 DON'T CARE

Fig 9

00327602-072950



NOTE: DQM is LOW.

▨ DON'T CARE

Fig. 10

008270 289/2960

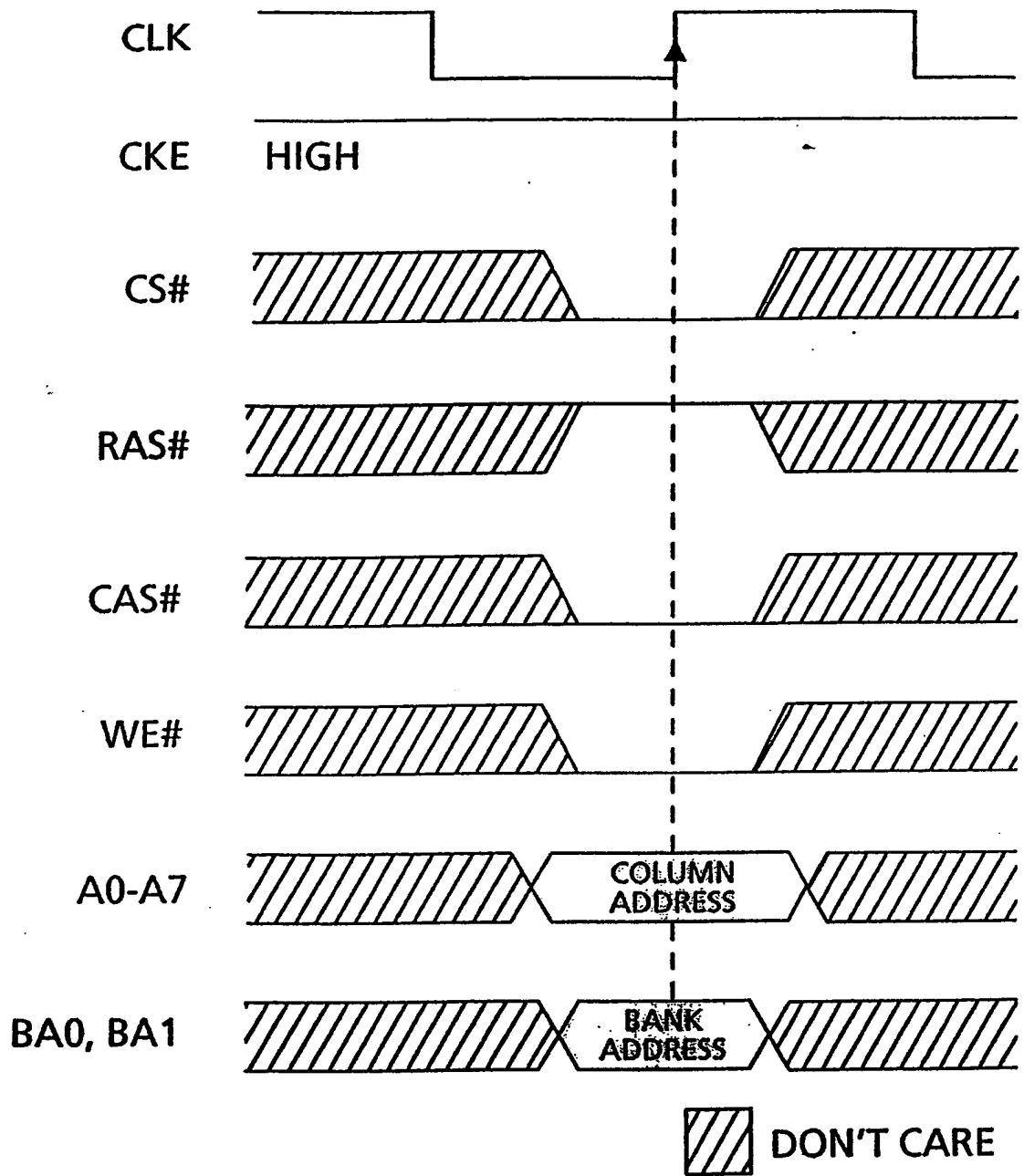
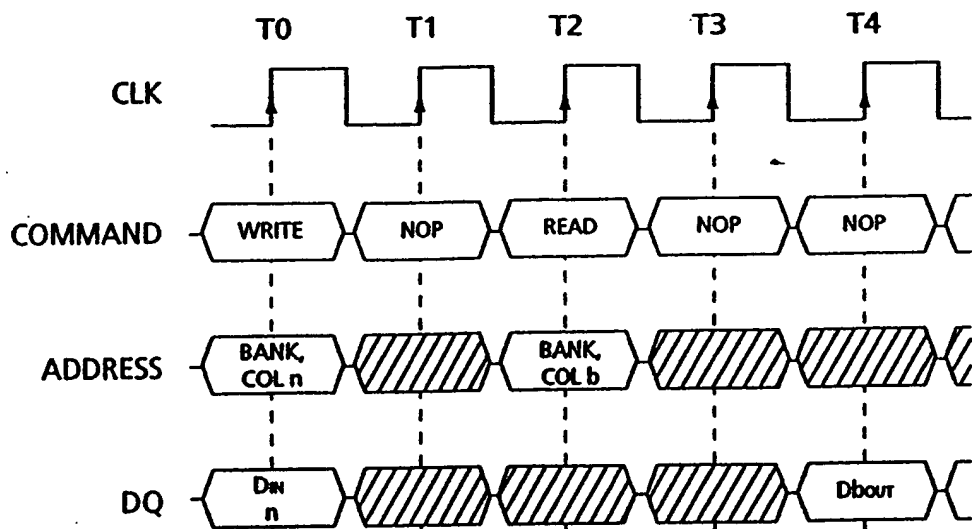


Fig. 11



NOTE: A CAS latency of two is used for illustration. The WRITE command may be to any bank and the READ command may be to any bank. DQM is LOW. A READ to the bank undergoing the WRITE ISM operation may output invalid data. See Tables 4 and 5.

 DON'T CARE

Fig. 12

Coming out of a power-down sequence (active),
 t_{CKS} (CKE setup time) must be greater than or equal to 3ns.

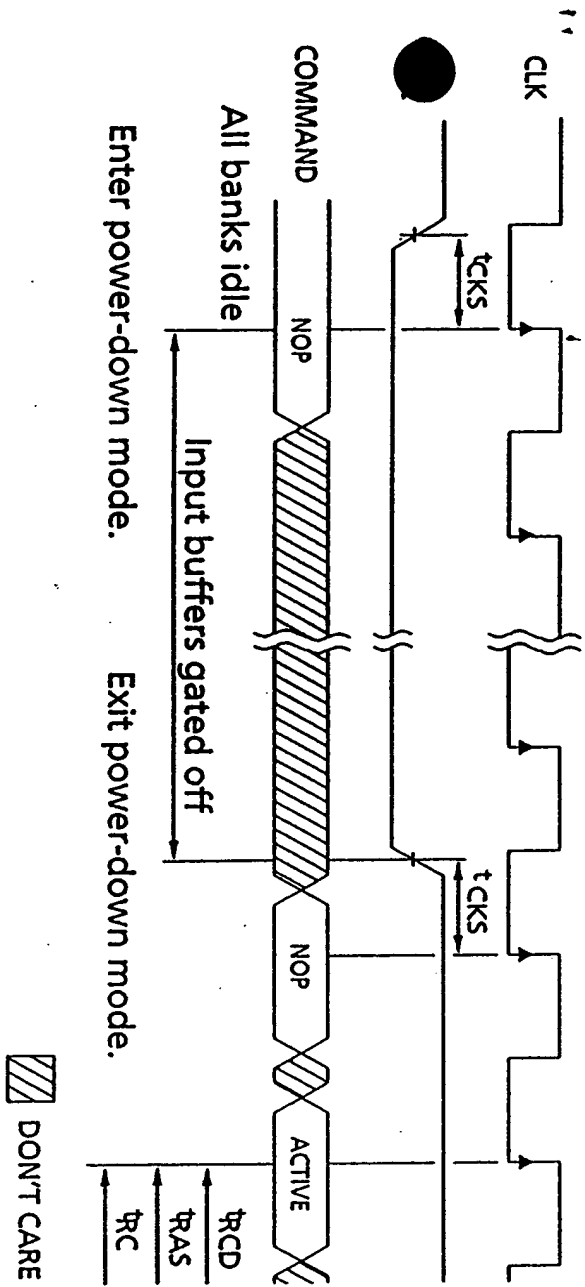
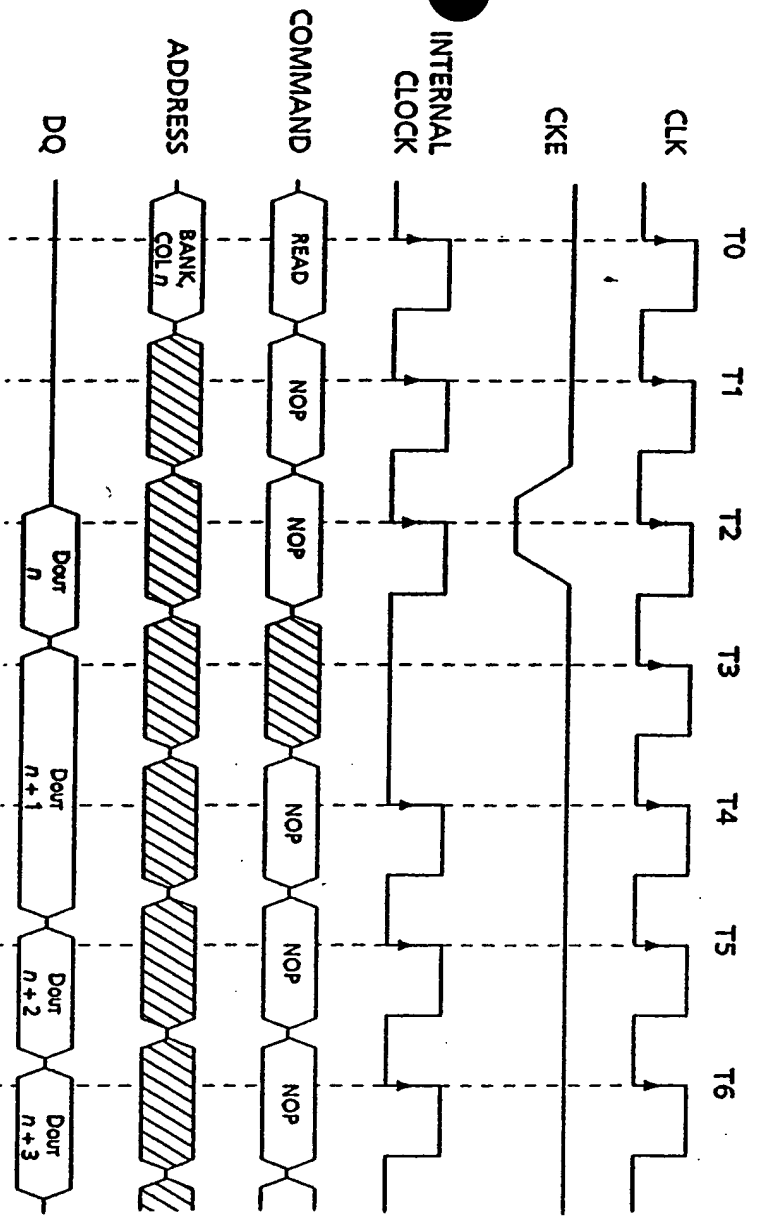


Fig. 13



NOTE: For this example, CAS latency = 2, burst length = 4 or greater, and DQM is LOW.

 DON'T CARE

Fig. 14

BOOK REVIEW

~220

10

11

See BLOCK PROTECT/UNPROTECT SEQUENCE for detailed information.

Fig. 15

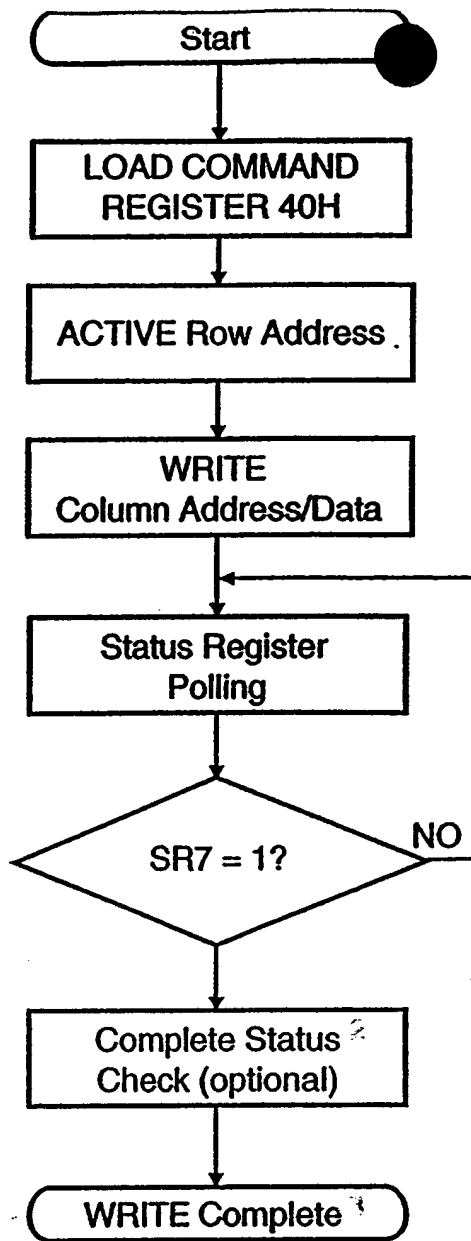


Fig. 16

000240" 2892960

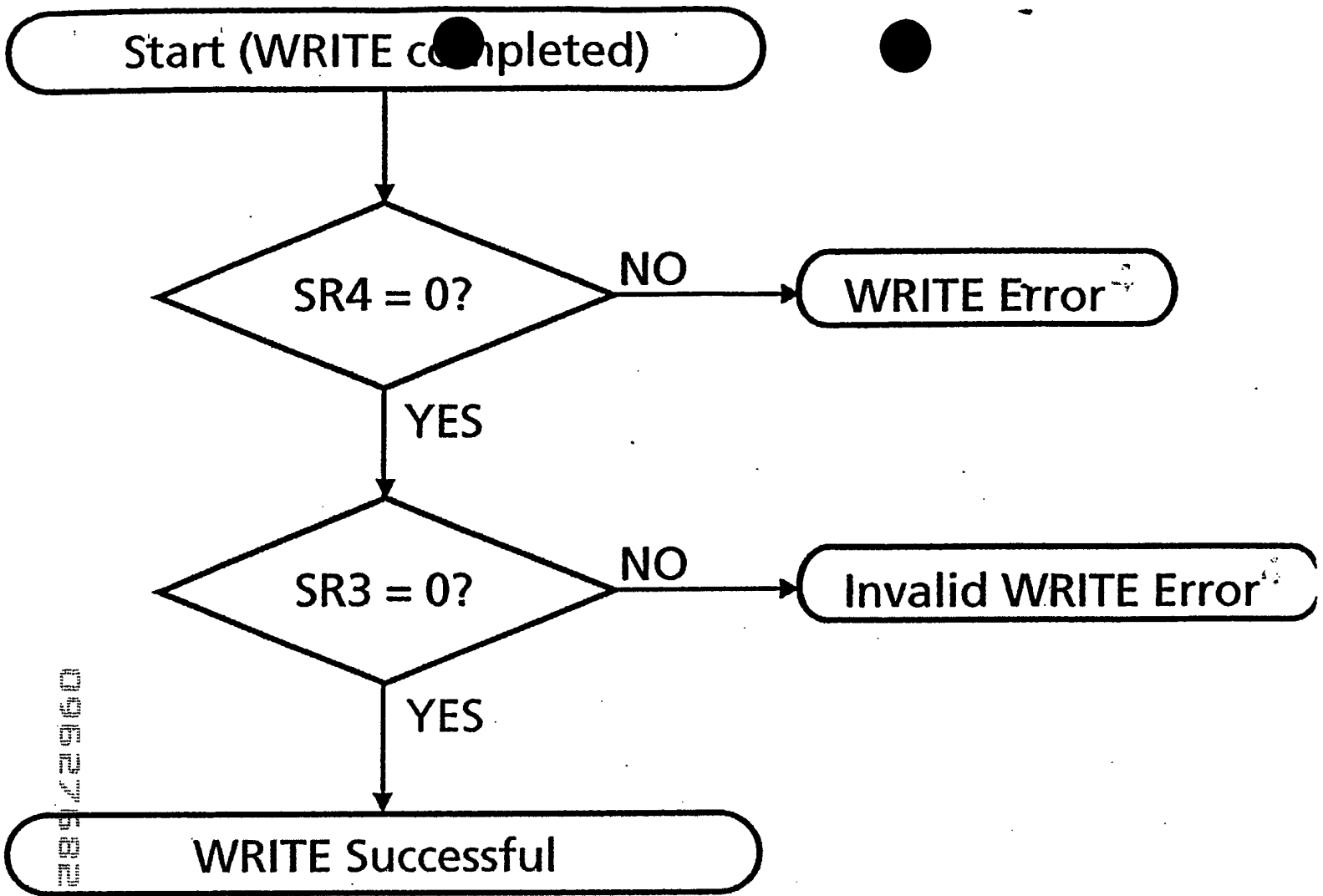


Fig. 17

```

graph TD
    Start([Start]) --> Load[LOAD COMMAND REGISTER 20H]
    Load --> Active[ACTIVE Row Address]
    Active --> Protected{Block Protected?}
    Protected -- YES --> RP[RP# = VHH]
    Protected -- NO --> Write[WRITE D0H]
    RP --> Write
    Write --> Status[Status Register]
    Status --> SR7{SR7 = 1}
    SR7 -- NO --> Write
    SR7 --> Check[Complete Status Check (optional)]
    Check --> Complete([ERASE Complete])
  
```

Fig. 18

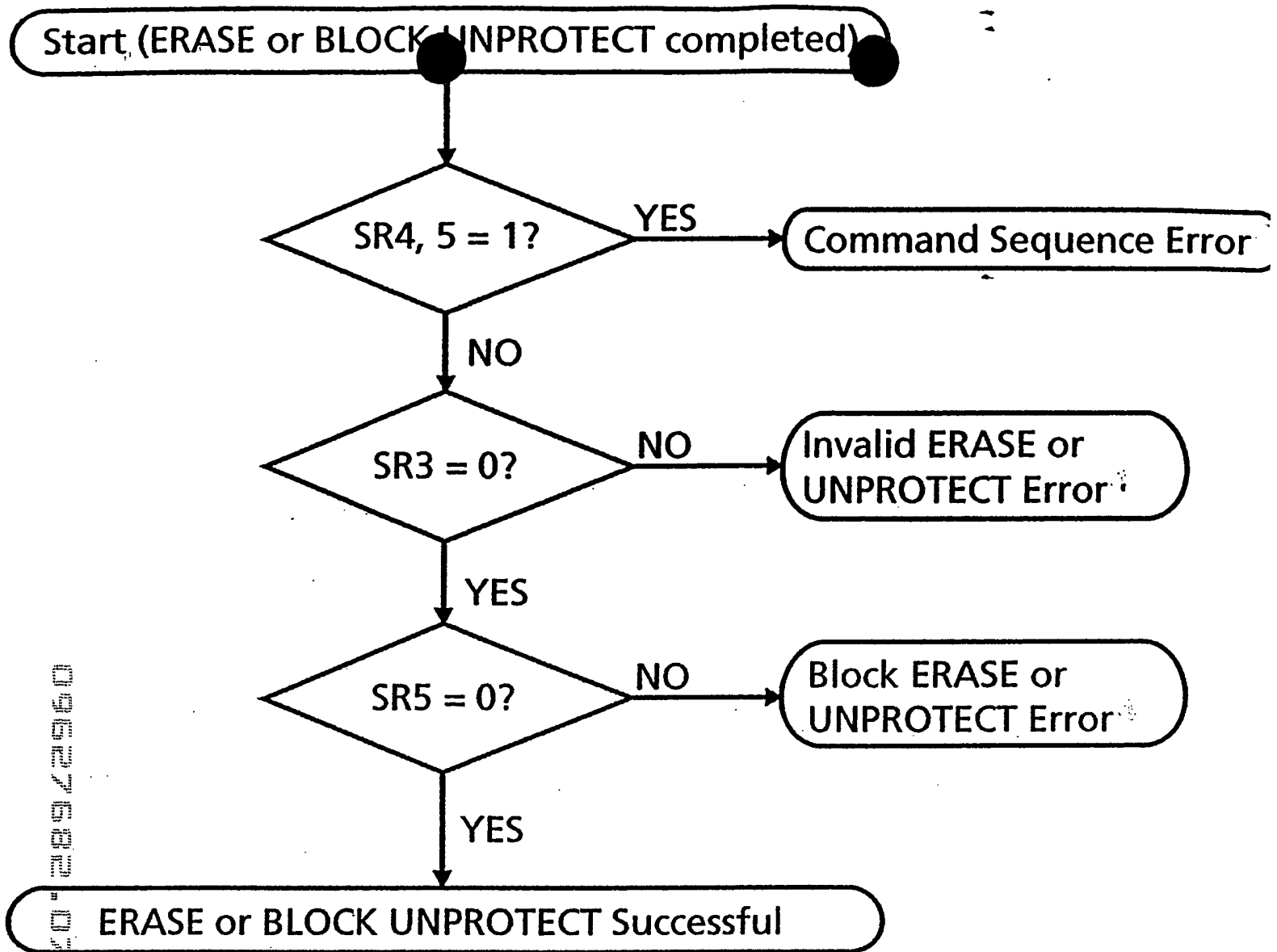


Fig. 19

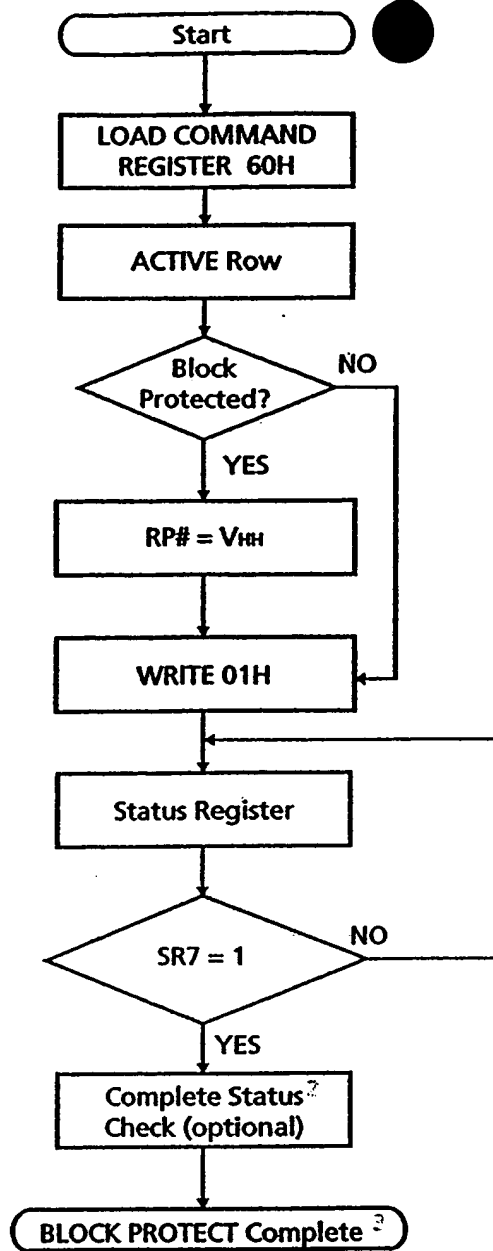


Fig. 20

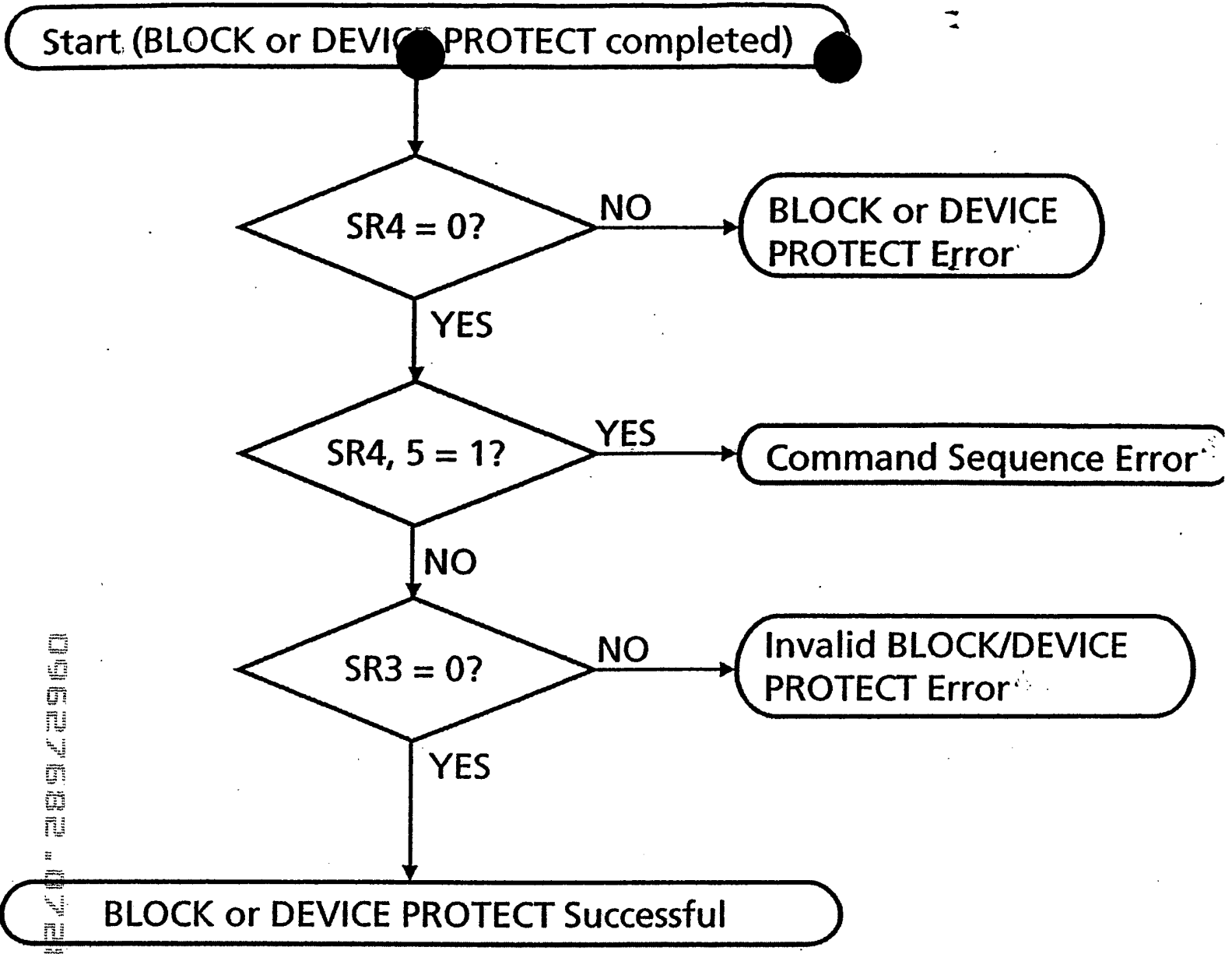


Fig. 21

003270 2892960

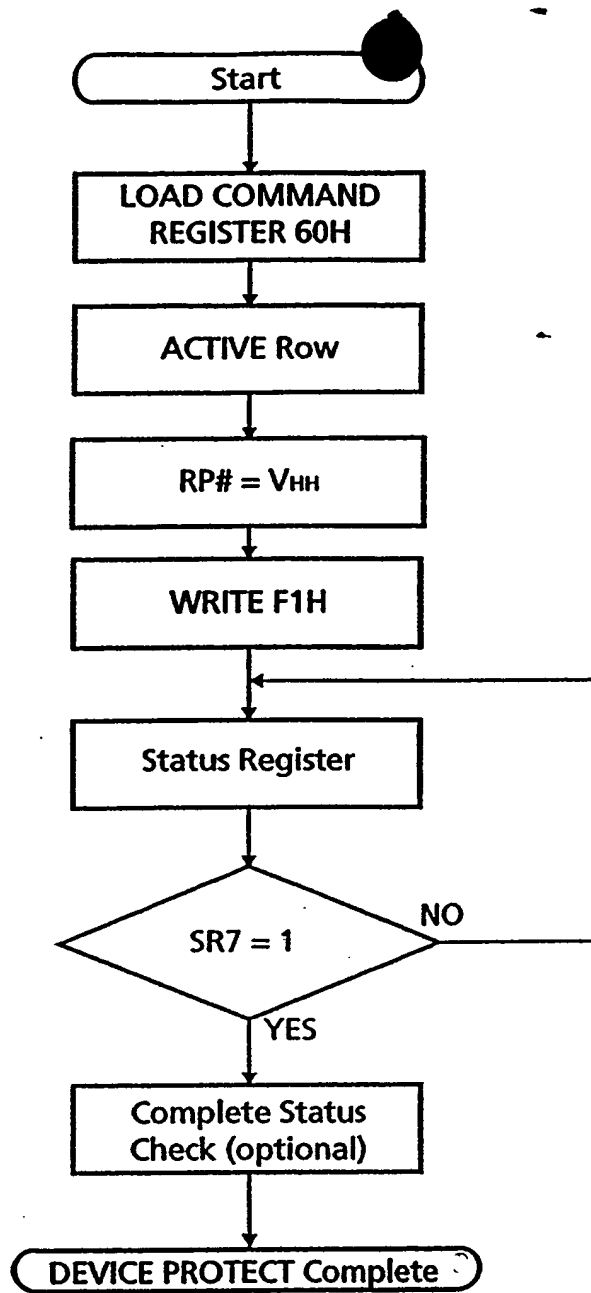


Fig. 22

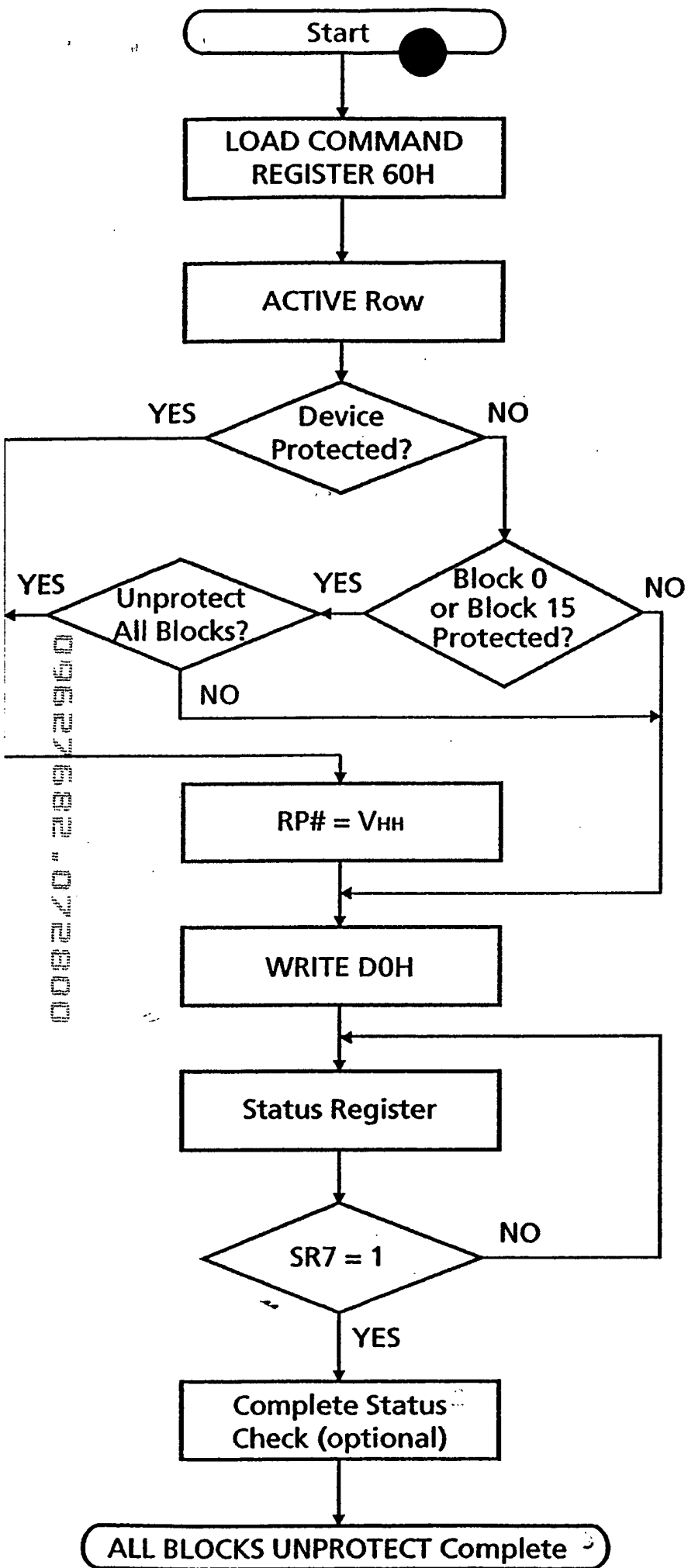


Fig. 23

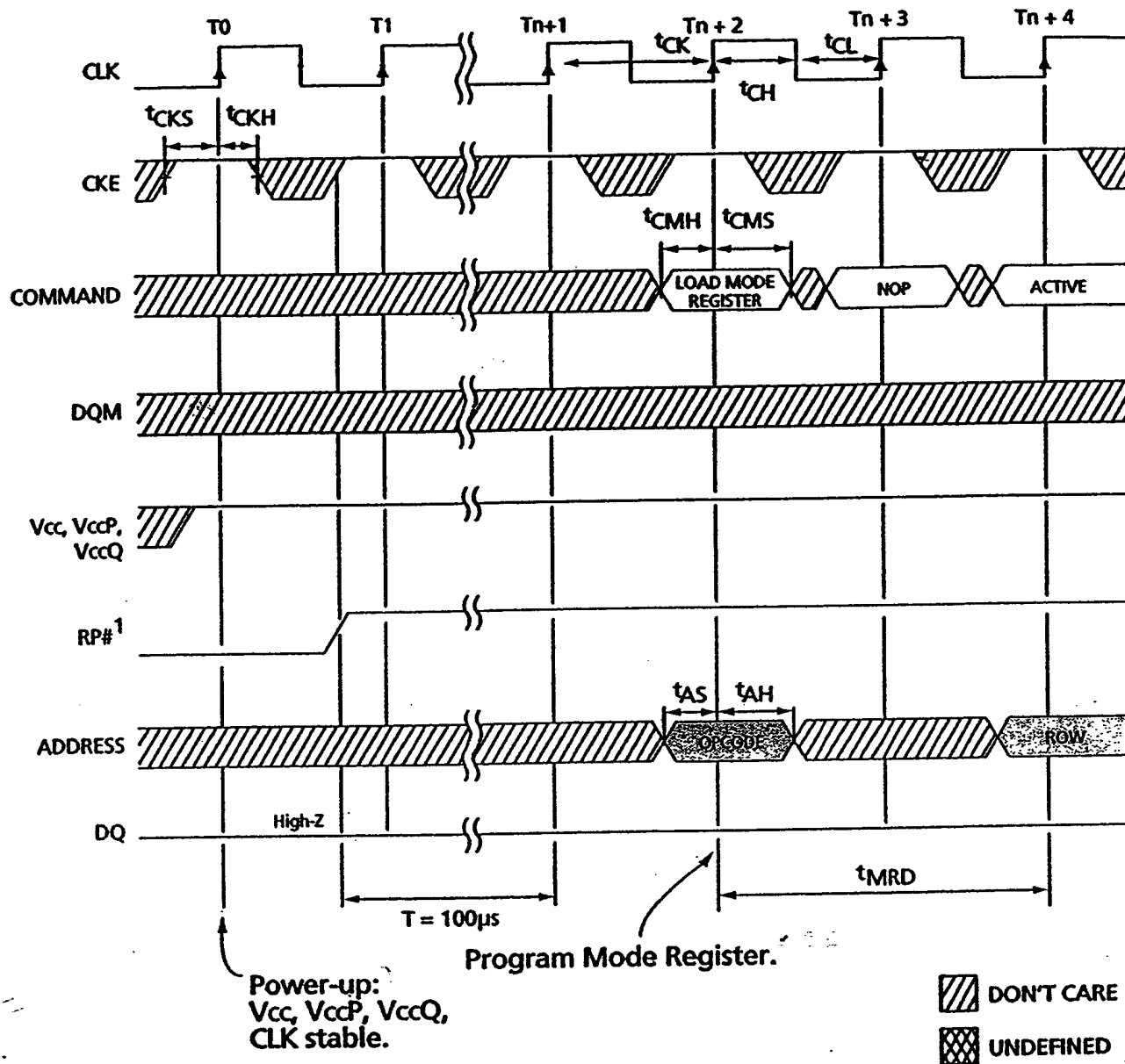


Fig. 24

000240-2892960

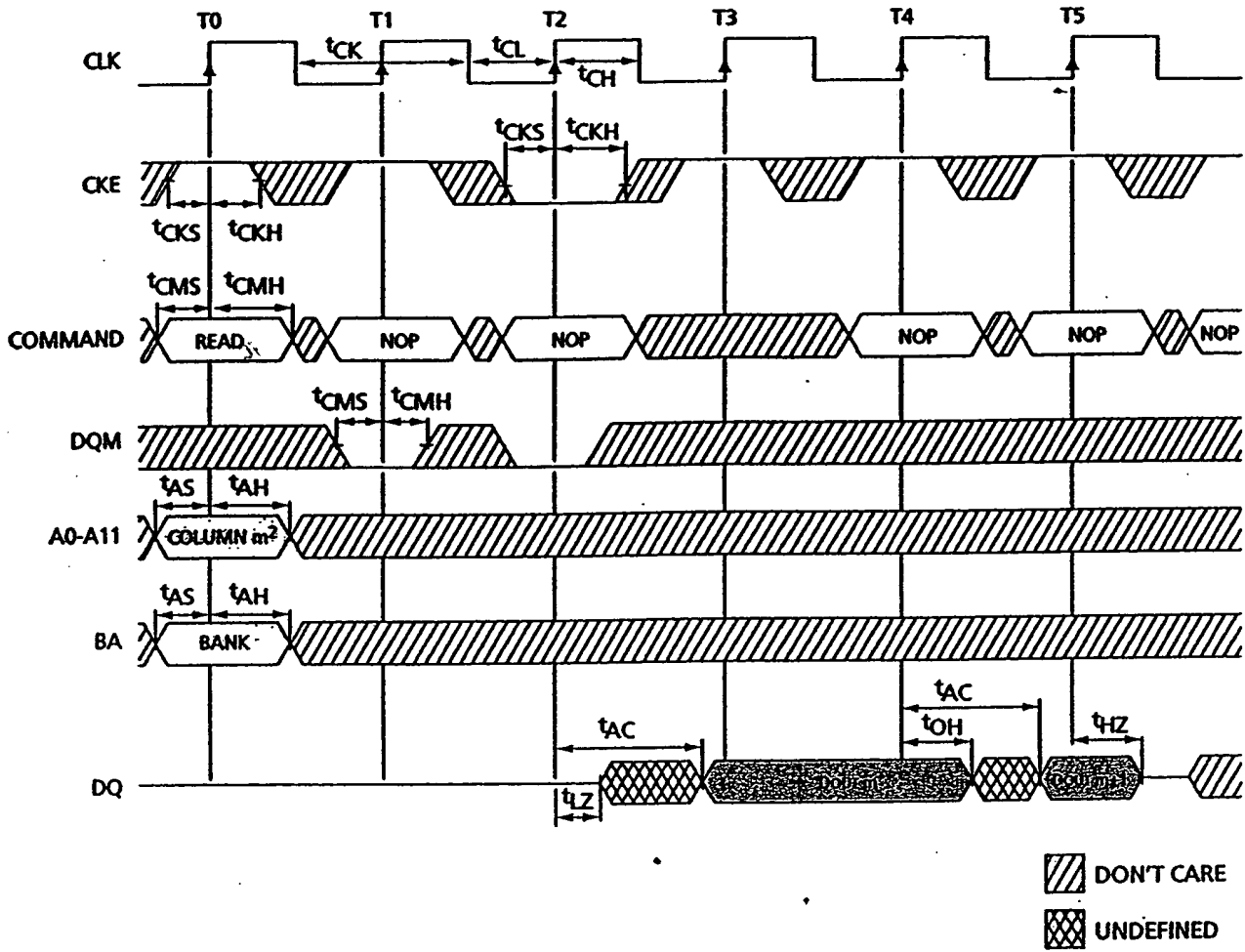


Fig. 25

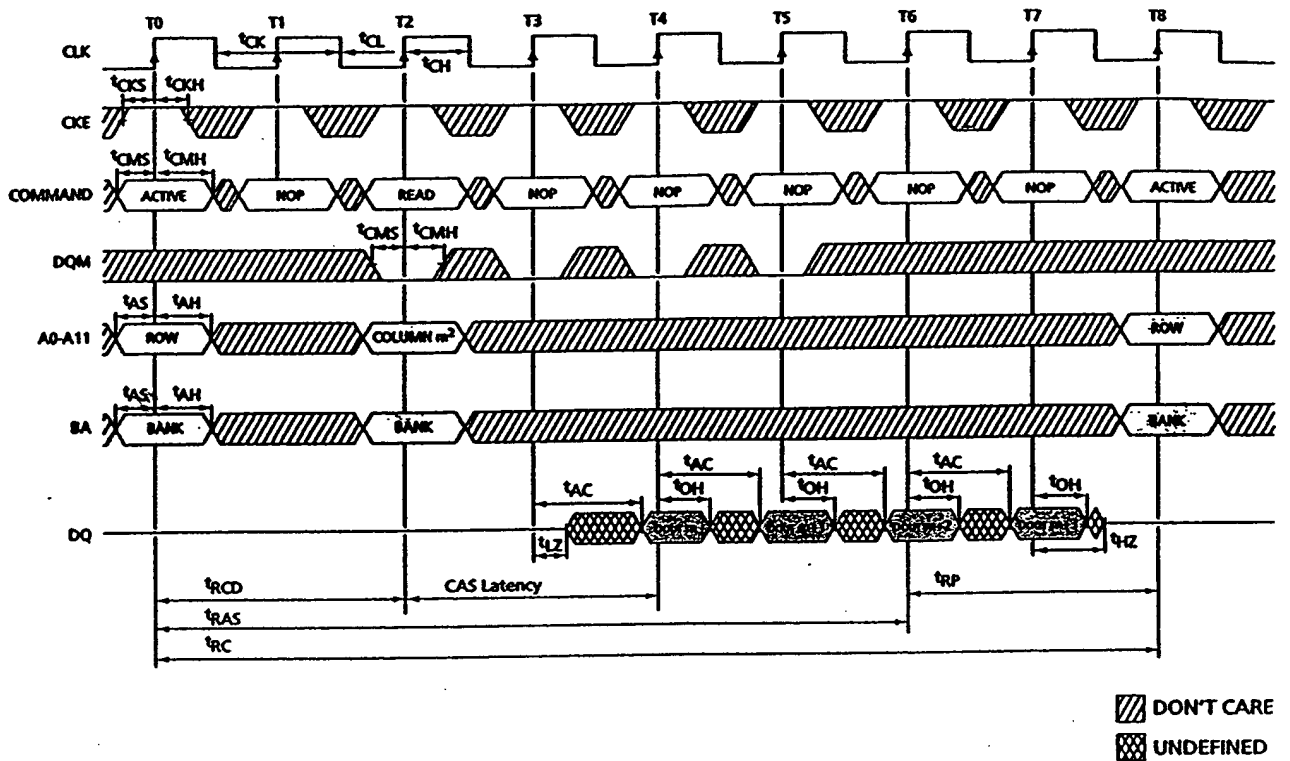


Fig. 26

00627682-072800

The diagram illustrates the timing of various signals relative to the clock (CLK) and command (COMMAND) signals. The signals shown are CLK, CKE, COMMAND, DQM, A0-A11, BA, and DQ. The timing parameters are defined as follows:

- t_{CK} : Clock period
- t_{CH} : Clock high pulse width
- t_{CKS} : Clock setup time before command
- t_{CKH} : Clock hold time after command
- t_{CMS} : Command setup time before DQM
- t_{CMH} : Command hold time after DQM
- t_{AS} : Address setup time before command
- t_{AH} : Address hold time after command
- t_{AC} : Access time from command to data output
- t_{OH} : Output hold time after command
- t_{RCD} : Row to Column Delay (RCD)
- t_{RP} : Row Precharge time (RP)
- t_{RAS} : Row Access time (RAS)
- t_{RC} : Row Cycle time (RC)
- t_{RRD} : Row Refresh time (RRD)

The diagram shows the sequence of operations: ACTIVE, NOP, READ, and ACTIVE, with associated data output (Dout m, Dout m+1, etc.) and bank selection (BANK 0, BANK 1). The timing parameters are defined as follows:

- t_{RCD} : Row to Column Delay (RCD)
- t_{RP} : Row Precharge time (RP)
- t_{RAS} : Row Access time (RAS)
- t_{RC} : Row Cycle time (RC)
- t_{RRD} : Row Refresh time (RRD)

Legend:

- DON'T CARE
- UNDEFINED

Fig. 27

00027682 072000

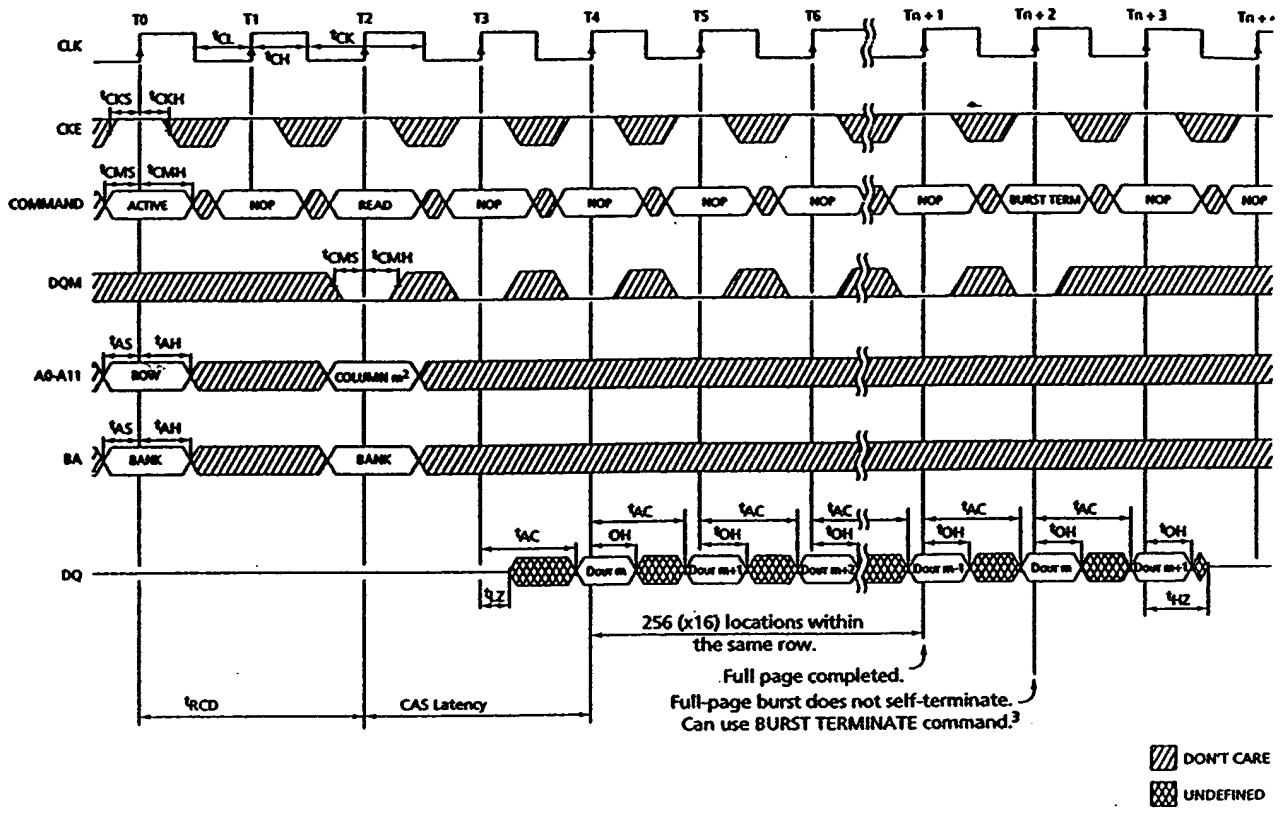


Fig. 28

Frg. 29

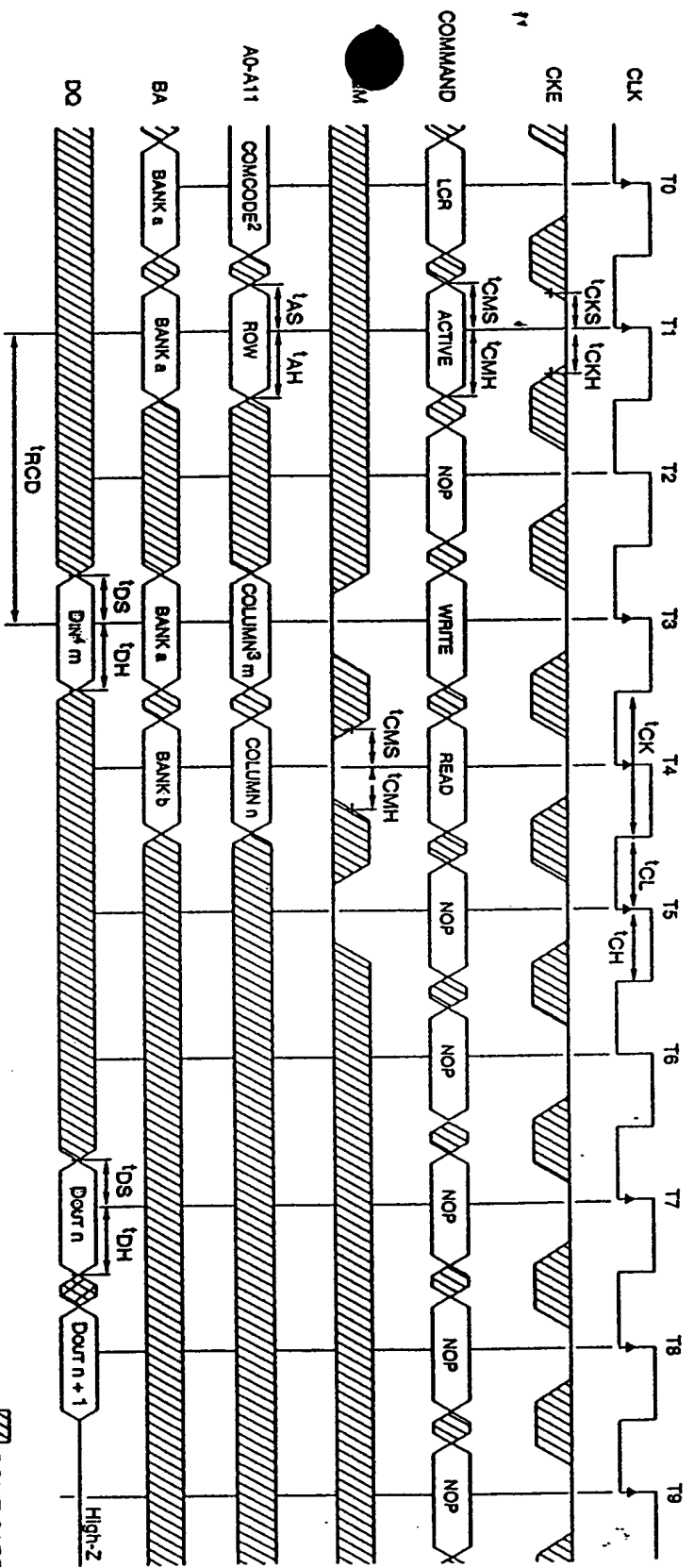


Fig. 30

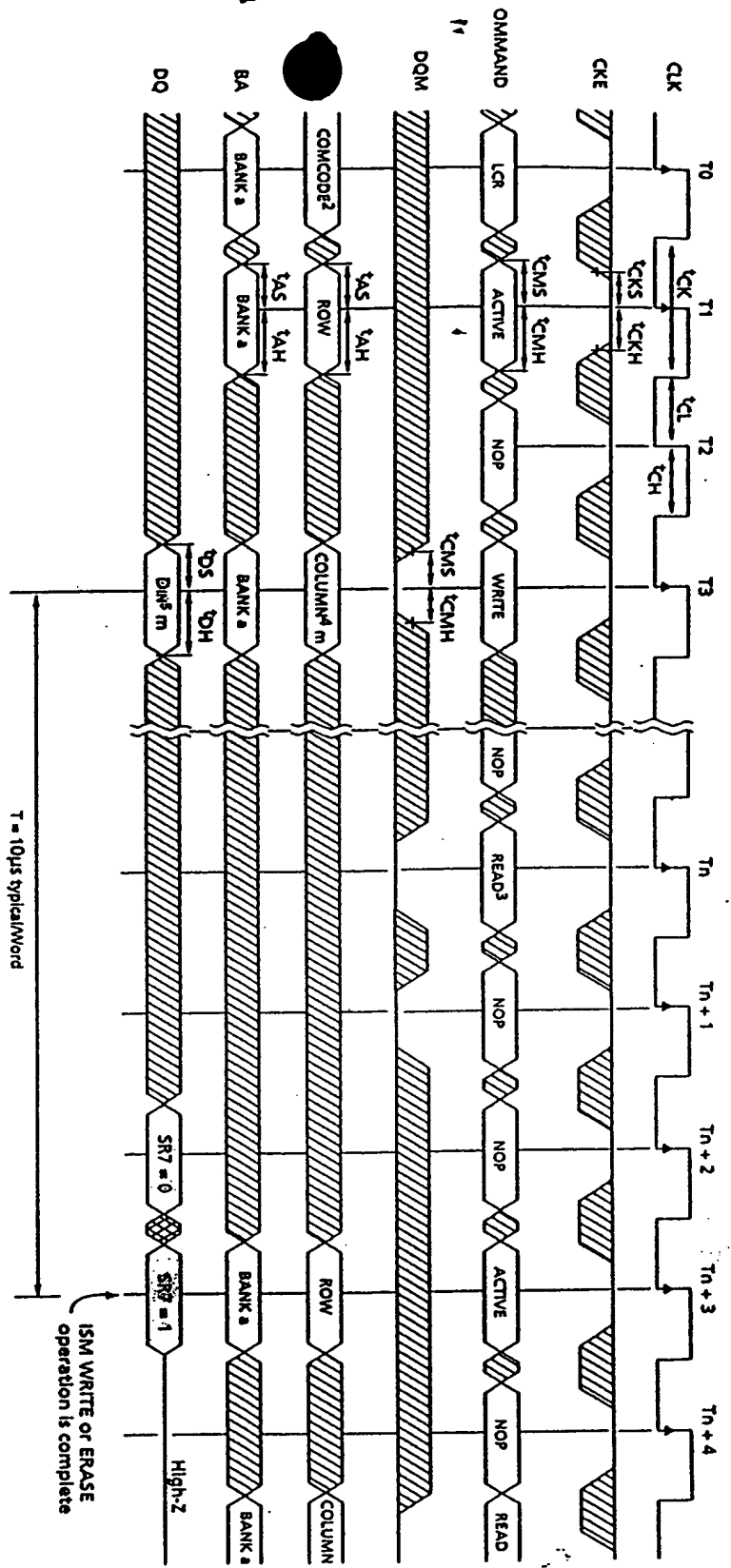


Fig. 31

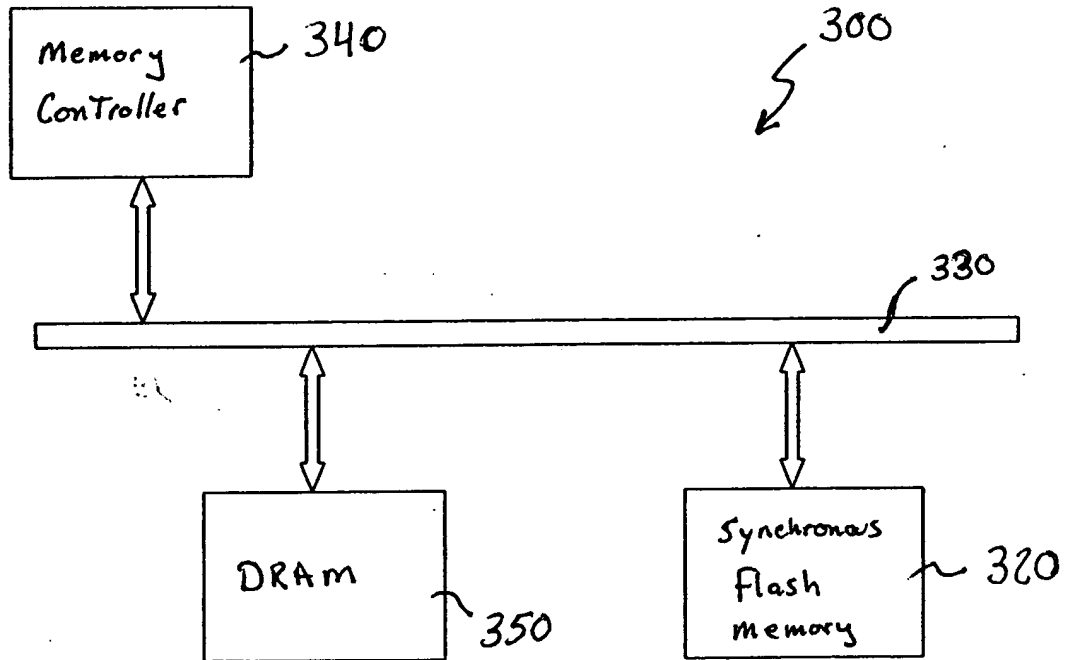


Fig. 32

09627682-072800